

FRANCE IS UPHELD.

Bourgeois Will Oppose Boissier's Proposition to Investigate.

ATTACK UP ON NEW PREMIER RIBOT

The Government Supported by a Very Powerful Vote in Chamber.

MRS. PARNELL'S BANKRUPTCY UP.

A Public Examination of the Situation of her Affairs Unnecessary--Minor Mention.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—At a cabinet meeting today Bourgeois, minister of justice, announced that he would interpose in the chamber of deputies the proposal of Boissier to invest the Panama investigation commission with judicial powers. In the chamber of deputies the government demanded the immediate discussion of the proposals of Boissier. Buisson, president of the Panama committee, strongly urged the committee be invested with judicial powers, and attacked Ribot, the new premier, and Bourgeois, minister of justice, in severe language for opposing the proposition. Bourgeois answered in a firm, temperate tone, giving his reasons against Boissier's proposals. Upon a division the government was supported 424 to 122. Upon the conclusion of the debate the chamber, 271 to 265, refused to discuss the Boissier clauses. This is tantamount to a vote of confidence in the government.

Mrs. Parnell's Bankruptcy. LONDON, Dec. 15.—The bankruptcy case of Mrs. Parnell, widow of Charles Stewart Parnell, was again in court today for a decision as to whether it was necessary to examine Mrs. Parnell publicly regarding her assets and liabilities. The court decided a public examination was unnecessary. The official receiver in bankruptcy is the trustee of Mrs. Parnell's property.

TRACED TO ITS SOURCE.

The Union Pacific Remonstrance Against an Open River.

THE CHRONICLE is in possession of a copy of the Union Pacific Railway Company's Remonstrance against an open Columbia river. "The hidden hand of the cloven footed monopoly" is now very clearly revealed. This remonstrance is sent out by Portland attorneys of the Union Pacific railway. The copy we have came direct, and was placed in our hands by the "trustee" to whom it was sent. Following is a verbatim copy of it:

To the Senators and Representatives of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly of Oregon:

"We, the undersigned residents and taxpayers of Oregon, respectfully present to your honorable body the following facts for your careful consideration:

"The opening of the Columbia river at the dalles by canal or ship railway, so as to secure for the interior country easy and cheap transportation to tide water, is a public necessity, and the people of Eastern Oregon demand that steps be taken by your honorable body to secure the desired result at as early a date as possible.

"We also ask that the improvements for opening the river at the dalles be done at the expense of and by the general government, for the following reasons:

"As the several states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are directly interested it would be unjust to ask our state to burden its taxpayers with an interest paying debt of more than one million dollars, to open and maintain a free river.

"From the dalles to Wallula the Columbia river is the dividing line between Oregon and Washington, and the arable and producing lands of Eastern Oregon lie from twenty to forty miles from the river between these two points; therefore to reach the Columbia river shippers would have to use existing lines of railroads or build new lines at a heavy expense, so that the removal of the obstructions at the dalles would benefit Oregon less than it would the sister states of Washington and Idaho.

"We, the undersigned, also believe that any temporary road that might be built around the dalles, at present, would be of little value to the producers of Eastern Oregon, and would delay permanent improvements for many years.

"Therefore, we, your petitioners, pray that your honorable body memorialize the congress of the United States for appropriations to secure a free river from Astoria to the navigable sources of the Columbia and its tributaries, and demand that our senators and representatives in congress give this matter their earnest attention."

It starts off very plausibly, and reads smoothly enough to capture the ordinary "resident and tax payer" who rarely reads beyond the fifth line of any document of this character presented to him for signature. If it were headed "Remonstrance," that its true character might be revealed; it would not be so successful. But it will be observed that that precaution has been studiously avoided.

Read it carefully through. Analyze it. The 3d paragraph disposes of the "demand" in the 2d paragraph completely, by asking that the improvement "be done at the expense of and by the general government." They would have history repeat itself, and delay the dalles project for the next twenty years, as has been the case at the cascades.

The 4th paragraph is answered by the splendid results of the past two seasons, following the completion of the state portage railway at the cascades.

The 5th paragraph is completely set aside by the evidence of scenes at Dalles city during the past two seasons of grain and wool shipments. The farmer living within from 20 to 40 miles of this city deems it no hardship to haul to this place for shipment, since the Regulator line of steamboats was placed on the river in connection with the cascade portage, built by the state, and made it possible for them to ship their products. The facts show for themselves. Shipments from The Dalles this year doubled over the shipments of last year, in both wheat and wool, while shipments of fruit have trebled, and live stock shipments have vastly increased, at a less rate of freight which has saved the farmer \$2.50 per ton on all shipments, and from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per head on horses and other stock; nearly if not quite reimbursing the state treasury for its investment in the portage railway. These are stubborn facts. Ponder over them.

So far as the 6th paragraph is concerned, it is a mass of buncombe. The existing state of things at the cascades proves beyond the shadow of a doubt what would be the results of state aid at the dalles. When the appropriation was made at Salem two years ago there was not a living human being this side of Washington City who believed, or had a single idea to predicate a hope upon: that the general government would hasten its steps to carry on to completion the long-delayed work at the cascade locks.

The little portage railway, built by the state, accomplished a mission in that respect. There is now some assurance that the opening of red tape is broken, and the locks and canal contract is awarded, with a prospect of the final completion at an early day. Not later than July 1st, 1894. So much for that. Finally, we believe that if the coming assembly make an appropriation for the dalles portage next month, it will have the effect of hastening congress in the matter of a canal at the dalles, which is practically what must come in course of time.

Communication.

Under date of the 14th, the editor of THE CHRONICLE is in receipt of the following communication:

Why are our officials so delinquent as to permit unlawful gambling in our midst? Such games as faro, chuck-a-luck, and other dice and card games prohibited by our state laws, are carried on here so openly and fearlessly that the knowing ones are forced to conclude that the gamblers make a "divvy" with the authorities, and therefore they can violate the gambling laws with impunity. It is a secret boast of gamblers that a percentage of their fees goes to purchase immunity from prosecution in localities they choose to "work." Our officials are laying themselves liable to fines and degradation from office by neglecting to "inform against and diligently prosecute" offenders of the gambling class. The illegal games run in this city can be easily found by our constabulary, and we expect them to suppress them forthwith. Yours for law and order, J. P. COOPER.

If our correspondent is so well informed, it is his duty to begin the reform by bringing the subject before the authorities by the proper complaint, duly attested.

Failure of the French Rifle.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A Paris correspondent says there is no doubt that the French department of war is convinced of the inadequacy of the Lebel rifle to the requirements of modern warfare. A new model has been prepared, but during the existing critical condition of politics the government fears to propose arming the troops. The defects of the present pattern were revealed, it is said, during the Dahomey campaign, despite flattering reports on the subject.

LATE FROM BRUSSELS

What the Conference Will Finally Report in Detail.

A STUDY OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Not Satisfied to Take Any Decisive Vote Upon Projects.

AMERICAN CORN IN GERMANY.

The Lebel Rifle Falls to Retain Its Place in the Confidence of the French.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 15.—The committee appointed by the international monetary conference, to consider the various projects submitted to the conference, have adopted a report in which they state, in considering the various proposals submitted to them, they confined themselves to a study of the general principles and did not discuss the details necessary to give the several proposals effect. After reviewing the reasons for and against the different plans, the report concludes: "Having regard for the fact that the conference is not yet pronounced on the general question, the committee do not feel satisfied in taking a vote upon the projects referred to them, or attempting to formulate a compromise between the varying monetary doctrines advanced."

American Corn in Germany.

HAMBURG, Dec. 15.—Another mill has been started in this city for grinding Indian corn exclusively. This is the third of the kind now running. The establishment of the mills is due to the efforts of Charles Murphy, special agent of the United States agricultural department, who was sent to Europe to work up the use there of corn as a food product.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER.

T. J. Corum Robbed and Murdered in British Columbia.

Deputy Sheriff Phirman of this city, on his way to Portland Thursday, met with Mr. T. J. Jefferson of Nelson, who was on his way to Tulare, California, to inform the family of Mr. T. J. Corum, well known in this city, of a desperate encounter with robbers on the road between Nelson and Wyatt, November 24th last, in which Mr. Corum was shot down.

Mr. Corum had sold a band of horses and received in payment for them the sum of \$8,000. In company with two men named Plekens and Talbot, he left Nelson for Wyatt, a station on the Canadian Pacific railway thirty miles distant. After riding about sixteen miles the three men met a party of five highwaymen, who proceeded, according to the methods of robbers, to appropriate to themselves the \$8,000 in possession of Mr. Corum.

After this transaction Mr. Corum and his associates rode on to Wyatt, and notified the proper authorities, when a sheriff's posse was organized, consisting of Deputy Sheriff Allen, Constable Nuxall, Mr. Corum and two others. They started in pursuit with bloodhounds, overtaking and surprising the robbers in camp about forty miles north-east of Nelson. The robbers immediately opened fire on the posse, when the officers and two men fled in haste, leaving Corum alone to make the fight. He was armed with a Winchester rifle and two revolvers, and must have made a desperate defense, as he emptied his Winchester, killing two of the robbers, but was himself killed, having been shot through the body, and in the forehead between the eyes. When found he held a revolver in his hand, showing that in the desperation of the struggle he had met his assailants at close range. Upon the body of each one of the two robbers killed there was found \$1,000; the other three robbers escaped with \$8,000. A coroner was notified and the bodies were taken in charge. The remains of Mr. Corum were prepared for burial, and Mr. Jefferson started to notify his family of the sad and startling story. Mr. Corum was a son of Mr. Henry Corum of Des Chutes, and a brother of Mrs. Charles S. Miller of Grant.

Oregon Doing Her Portion.

Farmer. Does any one doubt the future of Oregon as a great fruit producing state when it is known that 35,000 acres are planted to fruit, from which is received an annual income of \$1,250,000. This amount will be doubled and doubled many times before all the fruit is produced that the people of Oregon and the United States demand and can use. Oregon is going to do her portion toward supplying the world's demand.

Special to The Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The strong pressure that is being exerted by the territories makes it now probable that a joint conference of democratic senators and representatives will be held within a few days to determine the steps to be taken by the party in the two houses in relation to the admission of the territories into the union. New Mexico, Arizona and Utah have been clamoring for enabling acts or bills tending ultimately to statehood, and a considerable element in Oklahoma thinks that territory has also arrived at a state of maturity. Some of these bills have already passed the house and are pending in the senate, but it is possible the party may now consider the policy of favoring an omnibus bill admitting all these territories to statehood at one time.

Members of congress of both political parties are being flooded with letters and petitions for the admission of the territories, and delegations are beginning to arrive in the city to press the matter. New Mexico presents the somewhat anomalous situation of being urged for admission by both political parties. The Hon. L. Bradford Prince, the republican governor of the territory, and the Hon. C. H. Gildersleeve, ex-chairman of the democratic territorial committee, are both in the city urging upon each of the parties to which they respectively belong the political benefits to be derived by the admission of New Mexico as a state. Nearly all the prominent members of both houses have been seen by these gentlemen.

Gov. Prince has insisted to the republicans that the admission of New Mexico would result in a gain of two more republican United States senators, Mr. Gildersleeve has with equal pertinacity pointed out to the democrats the unbroken successes of that party in returning Delegate Joseph to congress for eight years, and assured the leaders that the democratic supremacy in the territory would only be accentuated by the admission of New Mexico as a state. Both gentlemen are, however, aware that any enabling act submitted to the voters of New Mexico would fall of approval which contained any provision the effect of which would be to prohibit the teaching of Spanish in the public schools. The bill now pending in the senate has this objectionable provision, but in the event of its passing that body Delegate Joseph will make a strong effort to have it stricken out in the house conference.

New York, Dec. 17.—Dispatches from Paris show that Berlin is again wrought up to a high pitch of distraction, over a letter published in Figaro from Loewe & Co., the Jewish gun-makers, to Gen. Boulanger, when the latter was minister of war, saying that, hearing he had sent an agent to America to purchase machinery to make the new Lebel rifles, they offered to furnish the French government such machinery. Boulanger made no reply. The National Zeitung showed the dispatch to Loewe, who replied: "The Figaro letter is quite true, but that was in 1886, whereas we only began manufacturing guns for the German government in 1889."

The Berlin Zeitung takes Loewe to task saying such an offer was unwise and imprudent, it being made at the time of the Boulanger agitation, when it was generally believed that France would make war upon Germany. The news was at once conveyed to the emperor, who was keenly annoyed at this further scandal. He immediately instituted an inquiry and the news was confirmed from Loewe's own mouth. The general public received the news with a feeling of uncomplimentary to Loewe, and Chancellor Caprivi's indiscreet exaggerated speech lauding Loewe is now gauged at its true value.

Press of the continent freely discuss the subject. The London Standard's Berlin special says Loewe made this statement as to Le Figaro's story of his negotiations with the French government: "France in 1884 was about to purchase a plant for rifle-making in America. We sent in an estimate, but to our regret the orders were executed mostly in America. Had we received the orders, Germany would have benefited by driving France out of American competition. France is the only country in Europe where America is able to hold her own, and there it was owing to peculiar political circumstances."

Assistant Postmaster-General.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Argus will say tomorrow that there is reliable authority for the statement that the position of assistant postmaster-general under the coming administration will be filled by the Hon. Robert A. Maxwell, of Genesee.

Married.

At the residence of A. J. Anderson, on Sunday, Dec. 18th, by Rev. W. C. Curtis, Henry L. Kuck and Miss Minnie Anderson, both of this city.

OUR CAPITAL LETTER.

Sports Enjoyed by the President Elect, Beats the Average.

PREFERS BLUE FISH TROLLING.

And Would Rather Hunt Deer by a Night Light Than Day Stalk.

NO WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

The Straddler Active--Congress Very Quiet--Harrity Succeeded in His Mission.

Special to THE CHRONICLE.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President-elect Cleveland is probably the most thorough-going sportsman who has ever occupied the presidential office. At the same time the methods of hunting and fishing which he prefers are not such as are regarded with the highest approbation by experts in the use of rod and gun. He does not care to cast the fly for trout, but prefers to troll for bluefish. Quail, which afford the finest sport in the neighborhood of Washington, have never served as game for him, success with them requiring patient walking and great quickness. He has found it more amusing to shoot ducks from behind a blind in the Chesapeake, or to kill deer with a night light in the Adirondacks rather than to stalk them by day.

Regret at the announcement that President Harrison has decided not to hold a New Year's reception is general at the capital, as the custom has for years been an event of peculiar local interest to people of all classes of society here. To a large contingent of foreigners, the diplomatic corps, it is also regarded as especially cordial, a fitting opening of the new year, when they assemble in a body in the red parlor for a general interchange of greetings before entering the blue room to extend the compliments of the season to the chief magistrate. The president, cognizant of this, debated the question very seriously before finally deciding in the matter. Undoubtedly if the usual order of events was observed at the White House, even though Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell Harrison, his daughter and daughter-in-law, took no part in the reception, it would prove too great a strain upon the president's feelings.

The term straddler is quite commonly heard in the government departments at present, and every appointment clerk knows what it means. The straddlers are now worried about the papers that are on file with their applications for appointments. During the past four years they have derived a great deal of satisfaction from the fact that many recommendations of republicans accompanied their applications, but now an effort is being made by many to withdraw these and substitute letters from democrats. Quite a number, it is said, have already done this, though, as a rule, people holding places secured by republican influence are content with getting their papers out of the files, hoping after March 4th to secure democratic endorsements sufficient to guarantee their positions.

Congress is keeping so quiet that it would scarcely be noticed that the body is in session. The holidays are now so near at hand that scarcely a start toward work can be made before an adjournment over Christmas and New Year will be taken. When congress reassembles only six or seven weeks will remain before the term of the body will expire, and all of this time will probably be required in which to get in shape and pass the appropriation bills. It is now generally conceded that all legislation on the tariff, the currency and the government revenues will be left for the new congress to formulate.

BATES.

Special to THE CHRONICLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—That this city is on the verge of a big coal famine will no longer admit of doubt. It is next to impossible to secure a ton of hard coal, and the soft, cheap sooty stuff, so roundly denounced, is about all the consumers have to warm their grates. The question of a better supply has evolved itself to this: The coal pit is not inexhaustible. The bottom may not be in sight nor its future cleaning up be of any immediate concern, but its eventual exhaustion is none the less a predetermined fact. It may or may not be of any appreciable concern when its last contribution to human service is dumped in a coal bin, as in the unseen process of its manufacture and storage it has evidenced a creative design, in which the provision of fuel for man's use was not limited to an exhaustive article. The formation of fuel was not arrested when anthracite and bituminous coal became a mineral fact, nor was the process of formulation stopped when what is known as the creative week had its Saturday night. This may qualify but it does not annul the fact of a limit to future coal supplies. The world's annual output of coal has, it is estimated, reached a total of 482,000,000 tons.

During the last 20 years there has been a marked increase in the consumption of coal, which, was no doubt, commensurate with increased industrial activity. Thus, comparing European countries alone, the average annual output for the period of 1890-91 was upward of 62,000,000 tons greater than during the previous decade, and that the interest bade fair to be maintained, so that the world's consumption of coal would soon reach 600,000,000 tons per annum, if it had not already done so. In an investigation made by a royal commissioner as to the ascertainable sources of coal in Great Britain, it was ascertained that not more than 146,773,000 tons were available at depths not exceeding 4,000 feet from the surface, a reserve which at the present rate of increase of population and of coal consumption would be practically exhausted in less than 300 years.

The law of limit in this as in all other mineral products is, of course, without exception. It is simply a difference in tonnage. Industrial activity, to which, under present conditions, the use of coal is indispensable for steam and power purposes, is not only multiplying the demands of consumption, but has a widening area of use, to which the map of the two hemispheres is the only limit. We cannot add a pound of coal to nature's deposits or build an addition to the planetary cellar, but it is possible to economize a product in the use of which civilization has been ignorantly wasteful.

Southern Oregon Mines.

Hon. H. B. Miller says the mining interests in the neighborhood of Grants Pass, in Josephine and Jackson counties, have taken on quite a boom and the excitement has run very high over recent developments. A great deal of local capital has been invested, and people of all kinds are going into it. The excitement was greatly intensified not long ago when it was announced that the result of a test made upon 100 tons of ore taken from a certain ledge gave an average yield of \$33 per ton in free gold. As it pays to work a ledge panning out \$5 per ton in free gold, such a rich find threw the town into a state of excitement and everybody turned out to hunt for an extension of the ledge from which the valuable ore was taken. Several of the searchers ran to the river, where they expected to find shining nuggets to mark the place where the river cut through the ledge. Finally, one man found what he supposed to be an extension of the ledge in a railroad cut, and commenced to dig out the ore. But the section men objected to his depredations and drove him off. Meantime night had come on, but the searchers, not to be foiled, procured lanterns, and by their dim light tried to locate the ledge outside the railroad right of way. The search continued all night, but was unsuccessful—the ledge had in some strange manner disappeared.

Messrs. Crandall & Burgett want it distinctly understood that they are making a change in their business, and will sell out their entire stock of furniture and carpets at cost.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE